WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1880.

only exists for the purpose of correcting the public

BEN BUTLER'S LOSS.

A Highly Interesting Incident at the Not-diers' Home Meeting Yesterday. General M. T. McMahon, secretary of the man-agen of the four soldiers' homes, the board upon

which have met at Willard's for three days past, was seen listlessly strolling through the hotel. As the eagle eye of THE REPUBLICAN man met the soft

admiration of General Butler."

town a pile of bonds."

GRANT INTERVIEWED

AN INTEROCEANIC CANAL TALK

Re is in Favor of the Mcaragna Routo-He Deems ! a Practicable One-Objections to the Pan-ama Scheme-American Control Advocated by the ex-President.

A representative of THE REPUBLICAN called on General Grant yesterday and asked his views on the Interoceanic Canal question. The following interview was the result. The General gave such attention to the matter in hand as was possible, in view of the interruptions which occurred:

"Your interest in the Isthmus canal dates back for some time/General?" asked our correspondent. General Grant replied: "T will make a little statement and you can take it down. As far back as 1866, directly after the close of the rebellion, I

decision of the lower court in favor of the defendant,"

the Interceance Canal question. The following interview was the result. The General gave such attention to the matter in hand as was possible, in view of the interruptions which occurred:

"Your interest in the Isthune canal dates back for some time, General?" asked our correspondent. General Grant replied: "T will make a little statement and you can take it down. As far back as 1865, directly after the close of the rebellion, I took an interest in what I thought was rapidly becoming a necessity—interceance communication for ships between the Adantic and Pacific Oceans, and called upon Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, for the purpose of interviewing him on the subject, if I could: but I failed to arouse the interest in the subject that I felt myself, and it was not a great white afterward before the administration began to pursue cusch a course as to repel me and prevent my having any communication with it that I could avoid, and the matter was deopped until I became President myzelf.

"There were along the defendance of the lower court in favor of the defendance and."

"So you feel good to night?"

"Recuse me, Captain: good-night."

"Excuse me, Captain: good-ni a great while afterward before the administration began to pursue such a course as to repel me and prevent my having any communication with it that I could avoid, and the matter was deeped until I became Provident myself.

"Then, without appropriations for making any explorations or surveys, except, I believe, for one single year, by making use of the mavy, and selecting intelligent ways officers for the command of

single year, by making use of the havy, and selecting intelligent young officers for the command of ships on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, I succeeded in making pretty fair surveys of all the supposed routes of canals from Tchuantepee south to the Naposse in South America.

"When the reports were made, which took some time to get with the means at hand, I submitted than the selection to the suppose of the selection to the sel

them to a board of engineers, appointed by myself, to examine and to report what they thought the best and most practicable route for an interoceanic "Had you any preference in advance as to the

oute?" was asked next. "I was not wedded," replied General Grant, "to any particular route, but was simply interested in the subject of an interoceanic canal, and wanted to find a place where it could be put with the least

cost, and answer the purposes of commerce best."

"The report of this board of engineers was substantially that, as compared with the Nicaragoa route, the others were impracticable. The next most favorable route, however, to that was the Panama route, but that was for a surface canal." "What," asked the interviewer, "were the objections to the Panama route?"
The General said: "The objections to the Panama route?"

ama route were, first, that there was no place for putting the canal to avoid the waters of the Chagres River, which is a stream subject to the visissitudes of tropical streams, where the rain-fall visissitudes of tropical streams, where the first in the wet seasons is very heavy, rising every year, bringing with it a great deal of debris and fallen timbers that are scattered along its banks, and it timbers that are scattered along its banks, and it would necessarily cause a great deal of expense in

"The estimated cost was greater than the other route, and then vessels arriving in Panama from the Atlantic side were in the region of the calms, with 200 miles out to where they would strike the trades; so that there was no reliance in being able to get sailing vessels either in or out of Paname without towing them a very long distance, which would be expensive and inconvenient, and par-ially destroy the value of the canal, even if it was

oute?' Inquired our representative.
The General replied: "The Nicaraguan route has the advantage of being further north, a less distance from the tropies for vessels to sail or steam going from our Atlantic or Pacific ports or from Europe, or to the East, with the exception of Aus-tralia, where they have to go through the tropics anyhow; and the same is the case with new Zea-land.

"A line of lower levels is found by the Nicaraguan route than any other, and then at the summit is very large and extensive plain, and the waterwery large and excepave plain, and the watershed of that region is to the lake, instead of to the
stream which empties into it, so that it receives
the water-fall of the heavy tropical rains, and being
of so large an extent it has but a few feet rise or
fall. Its banks reach within twelve miles of the
Pacific Ocean, so that a canal could be built from
the lake in the Pacific without some constant of the provided without some constant of the pro

Pacific Ocean, so that a canal could be built from the lake to the Pacific without any water-course runging into the canal, or without any water-shed to throw its water into the canal."

"The outlet of this lake is to the Atlantic side, by a large, navigable river. It has no tributaries coming into it until you get well down toward the mouth. Consequently, if is not subject to rise or fall, or to overflows being only, as I remember, about four inches between the highest water in the rainy and the lowest water in the dry season. This river is already navigable for large steamers. I have been over it myself on steamers. There are three rapids to go over.

"By a system of dams, starting the first dawn just I have been over it myself on steamers. There are three rapids to go over. "By a system of dams, starting the first dam just

above where the tributary comes into this river, the San Juan, slack water navigation could be made for the largest vessels up to the first of the rapids; then by systems of dams and locks there fould be slack water navigation all the way, lock-ing the rapids to the ends of the dams wherever

"Then the canal would leave the river from the lower dam and run out to the Atlantic side over ground where it would have no streams running into ft, and no water-shed to pour its waters into the canal, so that there could then be a canal from the Atlantic side to the slack-water of the San Juan River. There could be slack-water and lake havigation between the oceans water and me havigation between the oceans with the exception of these two bits of canal at either end and around the rupids and dams, and they could be kept in repair without any special outlay, because they would not be subject to the causes of damage that any other route that we had sur-veyed would be subject to?

veyed would be subject to."

"Have you thought what the probable dividend
would be from the investment?" was asked.
General Grant responded: "I have not made the calculation myself of what the canni would pay in the way of tolis, but Admiral Ammen has made an estimate based upon the exploration we had from the Pacific coast and going around Cape Horn, and he has estimated that there would be the saving of one half of present freight rates by having a canal so managed in the stage of foll that it. so managed in the shape of toll that it would pay per cent. on a cost of \$80,000,000, which is as much as it is estimated the canal would cost, and that is making a very great allowance for contingencie

building the canal on international politics?" was

the next query.
: General Grant said: "On that subject I have not hought enough to put my views on record; but I have never supposed for a moment that the United States would permit any canal to connect the two oceans on this continent in which any European power had, or could have, the control to the exclusion of the United States. I did not suppose this country would allow that for a moment. It would be much as though the United States had gone and attenued to build and content. gone and attempted to build and control a canal at Sucz. Of course it would not be to our interest to throw any obstacle in the way of commerce; but

we should control its course on this continent."
"What do you think would be the effect upon trade between Europe and Asia?"
"I think," said General Grant, "that if that canal was built it would be the route sailing vessels would take for certain parts of Asia, and of all steam vessels coins there from Europe. There steam vessels going there from Europe. I have no idea that any steam vessel running between Eu-rope and Japan and Eastern China would go through the Suez Canal, if they had this route, unless it was certain ships that would be necessary to keep up certain lines, such as mail steamers, &c.; but mere freight steamers from all China and Ja

pan would find the Nicaraguan Canal the most ad-vantageous. All steamers going to the eastern coast of Africa would go through this." Question: "As to the relations between us and

Question: "As to the relations between us and the Nicaraguan government, are there any further concessions needed?"

"All the concessions that are required are al-ready secured," responded the General. "The thing now is to have Congress pass an act of in-corporation, and then if the people choose to sub-scribe their money they can organize a company and go on and build the canal."

At this point a committee on the inaucuration

At this point a committee on the inauguration

The Happiest Man in Washington.
One of the happiest men in town is Captain John Napoleon Bofinger, of St. Louis. Senator Vest called the attention of This Republican last evening to him, and impelled the question:
"Captain, they say you are feeling glad about something?"
"Yes; that is so. A few days since I was trembling in the scales between bankruptey and comparative wealth, and suddenly a Supreme

Court decision was read in my behalf for \$85,000. The affair should have been settled long ago, and in my favor, but courts are tardy and results of litigation always uncertain."
"What was the case?" THE SUCKER SAVIOR.

HOW HE DIDN'T RESCUE GARFIELD

The Sprightly Springer Springing Into the Sea Romantic Recital of a Remarkable Event in the Life of the President-elect of the United States.

"What was the case?"
"It was the case of the Sabine vs. the Richmond, two Mississippi River steamboats. It was collision case at Twelve Mile Point, on the Mississippi, in 1873. The Sabine was loaded with cotion and was stunk. A lawsuit was started, claiming \$55,000 from my boat, the Richmond. The case was taken from the district and circuit courts of Lonislana to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was to-day decided beyond appeal. The court affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of the defendant." Prowling about the Capitol yesterday in quest of an item a Republican rover entered the Sergeant-at-Arms office of the House, and after casting an ap-

At this the placid poll of the patient Potts appeared above the wicket, and a voice like winds in summer sighing low and sweet murmured:
"Nothing."

stracted calculations for the purpose of impaling a predatory cockroach on the point of his pen, having accomplished his murderous work, turned toward the scribe and answered: "No news;" the fierce and flory Fuller, fingering a pile of coin with one hand, while with the other daintily dallied with a beautiful bunch of crisp greenbacks, upon which an impecuations Con-gressman was glowering with greedy eyes, lifted his orbs, and, gazing over the head of the expectant statesman, mournfully murmured :

Patent Appeals.

Mr. Morrill's bill, introduced in the Senate yesterday, to facilitate appeals from decisions of the ward from the mirror, on which his eyes were fixed, and throwing his head to one side much after the manner of an amorous rooster when sounding a note of alarm to his harem, said, Commissioner of Patents, proposes to amend cer-tain sections of the Revised Statutes so they will read as follows: lain sections of the Revised Statutes so they will read as follows:

SEC. 4911. If such party is dissatisfied with the decisions of the Commissioner, he may appeal to the Court of Claims.

SEC. 4915. When an appeal is taken to the Court of Claims the appellant shall give notice thereof to the Commissioner and file in the Patent Office, within such time as the Commissioner shall ap-point, his reasons for appeal, specifically set forth in writing. scutentiously: "Nothing;" while from behind the sheets of a huge newspaper, which enfolded the form of the irrepressible and indispensable lke Hill, came a croak of:

"Nary thing!"
Discouraged, disappointed, and to some extent demoralized, our weary wanderer turned to de-part, when up pepped Potts and piped: "You ought to interview Charley Rainey on

Our Foreign Commerce.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Joseph Nimmo, jr., has presented to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report in regard to the foreign commerce and the shipping interests of the United States. With reference to the export trade of the country, Mr. Nimmo says: The five leading articles of export during the year ended June 30, 1880, were as follows: Bread and breadstaffs, 228, 005,535; cotton, unmantactured, 2211,543,905; provisions, \$127,643,242; mineral oils, \$36,218,625; tobacco and manufactures of, \$18,442,473. What," said our seeker, " has Springer been doing to Charley?"
"Oh, nothing," said Potts," except taking all of the credit of rescuing Garfield from a watery grave at Atlantic City. Didn't you see his interview on the

Don't remember it," replied THE REPUBLICAN. "Well, ask Charley," said Potts, as he settled himself again in his seat and set about calculating the net loss to the Democratic party in general, Yesterday, in the Ways and Means Committee, a letter was read from the Secretary of State, sus-taining the Secretary of the Treasury in the posiand Potts in particular, incident to Republican control of the House for two years to come. Turn-ing to where the sleek and shining poll of Deputy tion he takes that the 2 per cent, discriminating duties on goods imported from countries cast of the Cape of Good Hope should be abolished. This was considered so important that it was referred to a sub-committee, of which Judge Kelley is chairman, with instructions to report next. Tuesday. Judge Kelley is in favor of abolishing the discrimination. rgeant-at-Arms Rainey loomed up like the ome of an Esquimaux ice-but in the weary astes of the land of Labrador, the REPUBLICAN remarked to the snave sergeant, "What, Mr. Rainey, can you tell me about the sprightly Springer's participation in the rescue of the President-elect from the yeasty and yawning waves of the hungry Atlantic?"

"Only that he didn't participate at all," said Charles, sententiously. This evening Secretary Thompson will entertain the President and members of the Cabinet at a formal disner at his residence, corner of I and

Those Everlasting Discriminating Duties

Ex-Secretary Thompson's Party.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 16.—The annual meeting of

Denial of a Railroad Rumor.
PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The story is denied that
the Pennsylvania Railroad has secured control of

the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-road, and as to any lease of that road it is stated

on good authority that no such transfer could pos

nd wife, colored, living on the premises of Charles

This Man will be Defeated.

harles, sententiously.
"Does he say that he did?" asked our stupid sti-Eighteenth streets. He is working assiduously to close out his affairs at the Navy Department, and expects to leave next Monday for Terre Haute, where he will spend some time before taking up his quarters at New York. endlary, thereby confessing his culpable igno-nice of the daring deeds of the Sucker statesman. Why, of course he does. To read his interview oublished in the Chicago Times a short time since on would think that, but for Springer, Garfield rould have been a goner. Here it is; read for the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was held here to-day. The carnings of the curself," said Mr. Rainey, handing THE REPUBLI an a newspaper.
"What do you think of that?" asked Mr. R., when

ond for the past fiscal year as shown by the report of Vice-President William C. Wickham, were our man had finished the perusal of the graphic \$2,514,245. The operating expenses were \$1,945,018 Earnings over operating expenses, \$569,227, being such entitled to take the cake," said our slave, unwittingly dropping into slang in the exuber-ance of his admiration of the heroism of Garfield's

an increase of \$185,018 over the net carnings of 1879. General Wickham refers to the steady improvement of the business of the road and feels justified in looking forward to a larger increase of business during the next season than ever had before The following directors were elected for the ensuing term: C. P. Huntington, A. N. Low, A. S. Hatch, Elias Higgs, John Castree, Jesse Hoyt, A. E. Orr, Erra Wheeler, and E. D. Tournier of New York, and W. C. Wickham and John Echols of Virginia. "Isn't this a true story ?" "I'll tell you all about it, and you can judge for yourself," said Mr. R., as he balanced his fragile frame on the hind legs of his chair, placed the index finger of his left hand on the hear side of his

ose, and turned his head reflectively. 'Spout," said the pumper. Well," said Charles, " to begin, we all went bathing that morning, (you know I was the deputy ser-goant-at-arms in charge of the Potter committee, and had summoned General Garneld to Atlantic City, when the committee was holding its summer session, as a witness), and after General Garfield had got through, and he and Mr. Hiscock were on their way to the bath-house, he was attacked by vertigo. He did not put his hand to his head nor fall backward, as Springer says. He commenced staggering in the sand something like a drunken man. General Palmer, who was standing near me, and 1, noticing it, both remarked that General Carfield was rather remark. ably inclined to be playful that morning. A moment after Garfield staggered against Mr. Hiscock, and Hiscock, seizing him by the arm, sup-A Dinner to the Poet Priest.

Baltimons, Dec. 16.—A complimentary dinner was given Father Ryan, the poet priest of Mobile, Ala., at the Rennert House this evening by John B. Piet and a number of other publishers and newspaper men. Among the guests were Mayor F. B. toward them to render assistance. I met them at the platform and took hold of the other arm. Mr. Springer was still in the water, or some distance behind, for he did not come out at the paper men. Among the guests were Mayor F. B. Latrobe, Rev. E. A. McGurk, president of Loyola College; John T. Crow. managing editor of the Sun; E. V. Hermang, James R. Brewer, William P. Menny and W. E. McCann, of the Daily News, and L. W. Reilly, of the Culholic Hirror. Speeches were made by William J. O'Brien, Father Ryan, Rev. E. A. McGurk, John H. B. Latrobe, president of the Maryland Historical Society, Richard McSherry, M. D.; Mayor Latrobe, and others. ame time that General G, and Mr. H. did. Mr. Hiscock and myself assisted General Garfield to the bath-house, where we stripped him of his wet bathing-suit, rubbed him dry, covered him with blankets, and then sent for hot water. When the water came, I put his feet and legs into the bucket, and bathed both feet and legs. I saw no 'slavish

work," such as Springer describes. We all did what humanity dictated to make him comfortable and restore circulation." "And where was Springer during this time?" "Why, he came to the door after Mr. Hiscock and I had gotten Garfield in made a remark or two, and then went away to change his clothes and make his toilet. After he had made himself comortable he returned, and I, leaving Springer and

on good authority that no such transfer could pos-sibly occur without the charter of the company being first amended by the Legislatures of both Maryland and Delaware. It is understood that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road re-newed to-day the offer made to the Baltimore and Obio some ten days ago, to have their freight as a whole transported between New York and Balti-more on pool rates and divisions, if so desired. "So Springer didn't assist the General to the

"No; he wasn't near him at the time." 'And didn't place him on the bed?'

"Nor cover him with blankets?"

"Norwork like a slave in rubbing him? "Nor-nor-what the d-1 did Springer do ?"

"Springer says suddenly he (Garfield) put his and to his head as if shot and fell backward : did he?"
"No, he didn't tall at all; only staggered, as

The Veto is Vermont.

Montpeller, Vr., Dec. 16.—Governor Farnham presented his first veto message to-day on the bill practically doing away with the grand jury and giving the indicting power to the State attorney. The reason for the veto, as given, is that the bill is unconstitutional, depriving persons of their right to trial according to the law of the land, the Governor constraining that the clause in the Constitution, "law of the land," meant the common law in force when the Constitution was adopted, and the common law, when Vermont adopted the Constitution, assured men the right of indictment by a jury of peers. "And that he lay upon the shelving sands with The Situation in Ireland. London, Dec. 17.—Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for the waves throwing a cloud of spray and toam over his stalwart figure. Is that true?" "Not a word of it. He was some distance from

Ireland, has gone to Dublin.

Mr. Parnell has issued a circular altering the date of the meeting of the Home Rule party from January 4 to December 27, the day before the State trials been the water when selzed by the vertigo,"
"And that he and Hiscock yanked hun out of

trials begin.

The Tenes, in its leading editorial, says: "The situation in Ireland is one of deepening gloom. The officers of the government look on while law-lessness is unchecked. But this cannot continue. At some point the will of rebels against seciety must be broken by the force of society." "Springer says to all appearances General Gar field was dead. His heart had apparently ceased to beat. For several minutes his excited compan-ions searched in vain for a sign of life. How about this statement?"

"As apochryphal as the rest. General Garfield

at no time presented the appearance of a dead man. That he was in a semi-inconscious state for a short time I have no doubt, but that was the ex-tent of it all. He was, in my opinion, in no danger and wife, colored, living on the premises of Charles Leath, in Prince George's County, locked their two children in the house and went out to pick peas. During their absence the building accidentally caught fire and was entirely consumed. The two children perished in the flames. On returning home Tucker and his wife found the house in ruins and the skull of the cldest child, the only evidence left of their children. of death. It was simply an ordinary attack of vertigo, such as any man would be likely to have under similar circumstances. After it was over, General Garfield told me how, in his opinion, it was brought about. He had just been reading a book on brought about. He had just been reading a book of ship-building in all of its details and had become very much interested in the subject. When he went to bathe that morning his mind was still full of it, and noticing an old wreck partly buried in the sands near the shore, he waded out to it and stood for some time alongside, examining it, with Foar Moxnos, Va., Dec. 16.—General Louis Wagner, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., ac-companied by General Ross, of Baltimore, and a number of aids arrived here and inspected the post at the Soldiers' Home to-day, leaving for Washington to-night.

his lower extremities in the water and his head exposed to the rays of the sun. This, he thought, drove the blood upward and led to the attack of ertigo after he had finished his bath and gone

WHITE HIVER JUNCTION, VT., Dec. 16.—The Democratic Convention of the Third congressional district, at West Lebanon, N. H., to-day nominated Colonel J. B. Hosley, of West Lebanon, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman-elect Farr. What about this statement of Springer's that the news of the affair was suppressed at General Garfield's request for a week or ten days after its

Oh, that is not the truth. The fact is, dispatches were sent the same evening by the newspaper re-porters, and old Father Gobright, who was then agent of the Associated Press, and happened to be in Atlantic City, submitted to me a dispatch that he had written in order to know if he had cor-rectly stated the facts. He sent this dispatch, and

it appeared in all of the papers the next day."

"It would seem from your statements. Mr. and get General McCook says he will try and get General Mparks and the other members to consider it with him to-morrow, so as to get it rebecause of a decided talent for fietlon," sagely observed the representative of a newspaper that

morals and preserving the trait of history.

"It looks to me more like downright"—

Here John G. jumped into the jumple with a roar, and all of the lesser animals folded their talls like the tadpole and silently sild away. ON EDUCATION AND THE PENSIONS.

Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress Yester day-An Interesting Debate-General Grant Received in the Senate and House-A Becem Taken in Each.

"For what?"
"They belonged to the homes. And here came in the touching incident which makes me admire the man. There had been a lawsuit about them, and he said as he laid them down that he ad never seen the bonds belonging to the homes. but there were the equivalents, the same issues of bonds and interests \$100,000, which had accu-mulated to \$122,000."

"But explain. It is difficult to understand your

meaning exactly?"
"Well, listen. Some years mo Horatio Ward, an THE SENATE. American citizen, then living in Europe, willed \$125,000 in bonds, for which he had paid sixty or seventy thousand dollars, to the soldiers' homes. They were principally bonds of Missouri, North Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the land adjacent to the custom-house in Carolina, Termessee, and Vinginia. The will was contested. General Buller was president of the homes. He could not go to Europe to defend the case, but he made it up and defended it by packy,

"Well?"
"The bands were sent by messenger across the ocean to General Butler, who expected him. But just before the time he arrived General Butler wanted to go out yachting, and left word to have the bonds deposited in a certain bank. His orders were properly carried out, but when he returned the bank had failed, and the bonds were never recovered. General Buffer never even saw them. Had he told the circumstances, and asked for a compromise, the only pica against him would have been carelessness; but even if he had not gone on the yacht he would have put them in that bank and lost them all the same. I call that a touching incident. The soldiers' homes lost nothing; General Butler lost \$122,000."

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

The Potomae Plats—"A District Day"— Telephone Companies—Water Bill, &c.
The House District Committee met yesterday, with nine members present. The Potomae flats improvement question was discussed, and finally disposed of by asking the Committee on Commerce of the House to present 250000 for the present of the House to present 250000 for the present of the House to present 250000 for the present of the House to present 250000 for the present of the House to present 250000 for the present of the House to present 250000 for the present of the House to present the present of the House to present the House the Hou merce of the House to insert \$1,250,000 for the pur pose in the river and harbor bill. The vote stool: Messrs, Hunton, Henkle, Klotz, Heilman, Martin, Siemons, in the affirmative; Messrs, Samford, Neal, and Aldrich in the negative. The latter opposed any action until a definite plan was decided upon with something like an estimate of the cost.

A DETRICT DAY.

The committee was informed that the Committee on Rules had decided to provide for a "District Ommittee.

TELEFRICAE COMPANIES.

TRLEPHONE CONTANTES.

The committee will report favorably upon a bill to incorporate telephone companies in the District. The orphan house dispute was reheard, and the committee decided that if the District Commissioners approved of the house already contracted for they would recommend a responsibility of the \$10,000 for the purpose.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Ingals introduced a bill to define the meaning of the bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims outstanding against the District, approved June 16, 1889, allowing holders legal interest where no rate is specified from the date of indebtedness until funded or paid. It also provides that interest shall be allowed on the board of audit certificates heretofore redeemed by the Treasury, and that he shall pay to owners, holders, or assignees thereof the unpaid legal rate of interest accrued on sald certificates to date of conversion. A HOME FOR CHILDSEN.

Senator Harris introduced a bill to incorporate a home to protect children from cruelty, abandonment, and neglect. The Supreme Court of the District is given jurisdiction over the infant children of drunkards, vagrants, criminals, and prositiutes, and may commit them to the home.

THE FOTOMAC WATER SUPPLY.

The Senate bill to regulate the use and orevent

The Senate bill to regulate the use and prevent the waste of Potomac water in the District of Co-lumbia was discussed in the Senate yesterday. This bill was opposed at the last session because it

the waste of Potomac water in the District of Columbia was discussed in the Senate vesterday.
This bill was opposed at the last session because it
gives the police authority to enter houses upon
suspiction of waste and make report to the water
commissioners. The water question in the city
was again talked over, Mr. Voorhees ridiculing
the fear of waste, and favoring the indefinite increase of the supply if necessary, and Mr. Rollins
showing that the supply per head of population is
already greater than that in any other city in the
world, and yet there is an inadequate supply in
many parts of the city. An amendment by Mr.
White, making the police ex-officio water inspectors, was adopted.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Rollins exempting from the bill householders procuring
water metres approved by the Commissioners.

Mr. Reck "regarded the metre business as a
miserable job," and opposed the amendment.

Mr. Whyte thought every experiment with
metres in other cities had been unfortunate.

Mr. Rollins said he had offered the amendment to meet certain objections made during a
previous debate, so as to give householders the
option of submitting to direct inspection or using
a metre approved by the Commissioners. He
cared nothing for the amendment, and as it met
opposition now he would withdraw it.

The bill requires the Metropolitan police, under
direction of the Commissioners, to examine and
inspect without previous notice to the occupants
and if they find water running to waste in any
premises they shall report the number and locality
of such premises, with mane of owner or occupant,
forthwith to the District Commissioners.

The world water running to waste in any
premises they shall report the number and locality
of such premises, with mane of owner or occupant,
forthwith to the District Commissioners.

The owner or occupant of such premises in any
premises they shall report the number and locality
of such premises, with name of owner or occupant,
forthwith to the District Commissioners.

The national bank notes received for redemp tion yesterday amounted to \$155,000. The receipts of the Government yesterday were-

The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 200,000 sunces of fine allver for delivery at the San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

Montana's census shows a population of 39,157, of which 28,180 are male, 10,977 female, 27,642 native, 11,515 foreign, 35,468 white, and 8,689 colored. The internal revenue appointments yesterday were: David Knoble, jr., storckeeper, seventh dis-tact of Kentucky: John R. Sharpe, gauger, sev-

enth district of Kentucky. The shipowners' convention adjourned to the House Committee on Commerce yesterday and talked over the entire ship question. They also urged the repeat of the shipping commissioners

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday agreed unanimously to admit free of duty a stained glass window now in preparation in England for All Souls' Church, Fourteenth street, corner of L,

Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received from an unknown person, in an envelope post-marked Newark, N. J., the sum of \$200. The money has been deposited into the Treasury on acant of "Conscience."

The complete census of Maine, reported from the Census Office yesterday, shows a total population of 648,945, of which 324,084 are male and 324,861 female. 590,078 natives and 58,869 foreign, 646,903 white and 2.012 colored. In reply to an application from Eureka, Nev.,

the Secretary of the Interior has decided that a married woman whose husband is still living and who had exhausted his right under the law can make entry and acquire title in her own right Mr. John L. Lawson, of Philadelphia, wa

clectoral vote of Pennsylvania for General Garfield. He was told that Pennsylvania was the eighteenth State received, and thanked for prompturess. A telegram was received by Admiral Ammen

yesterday from San Francisco congratulating him on the favorable outlook for the Nicaraguan Canal, and stating that the merchants and producers on the Facific coast "are with you." The tologram was signed by W. L. Maury, E. J. Dempster, and J. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, went home to try a lawsuit, and will not return till January. As a con-

sequence, the House sub-committee of Military Af-fairs on the McCook-Grant resolution did not come

TWO DISCUSSIONS

In the Scuate vesterday a number of affairs ineresting to the citizens of Washington were dis-ussed. The bill to repress the waste of water was concealing eyes of the General, and the inquiry as to the source of evident distress was made, General McMahon said: "I am reflecting in wonder and ssed, and several other bills were laid aside as passed, and several other talls were init asing as the calcindar was worked over or referred. The House adjournment resolution was referred to the Appropriations Committee. The Senate spent its day in discussing the educational bill, interrupted only by an interval of ten minutes, when Senator Vest yielded for a recess, and a grand ovation was clean to General Liganora. "What has General Butler been doing now?"
"Well," said the General, "last nighthe, as the past
president of the soldiers' homes, come in and laid

given to General Grant.

In the House the first business was a proposition of Mr. Wood that Congress adjourn from December 21 to January 5. The morning hour was dispensed with, and the pension appropriation bill was proceeded with, General Grant appeared, and a recess of ten minutes was taken to give him perhaps as fine a greeting as any man ever re-ceived there. The pension bill debate was inter-esting, and the report of it given below is well worth reading.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public

Sewral bills were then introduced and referred. act of June 16,1880, providing for the settlement of all claims against the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MAXEY: For the relief of Brigadler-General and Brevet Major-General Edward O. C.

Ord, U. S. A.

By Mr. HARRIS (by request.) To prevent and punish wrongs to children in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. WHYTE, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the joint resolution regulations and the product of Columbia.

On its amendments to the joint resolution regulations and the product of Columbia.

The amendment was ruled out.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

on its amendments to the joint resolution regulating public advertising in the District of Columbia, disagreed to by the House, and a conference committee was appointed.

Mr. HOAR presented a pelition for woman suffrage in the Territories, which, he said, was signed by ladies of the highest attainment and occupying places of the highest respectability in society, and which contained arguments that, to his mind, had never received any answer worthy the name of a respectable argument.

A motion by Mr. Bi RNSIDE, that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next, was lost-11 to 81.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to facilitate appears from the decisions of the Commissioner of Palents. Heferred.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange the arms of the Nadional Guard of the State of Pennsylvania. Referred.

The Senate proceeded to consider the calendar. The Senate hill amending the charter of the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company was discussed and tald aside, to allow proposed anendments to be printed. One of these amendments, proposed by Mr. Beck, prohibits any street railway company in the District from carrying on any ear more passeugers than there are seats for, and requiring cars enough to be furnished to accommodat

of water merces was not appropriation bill was re-passed.

The fortifications appropriation bill was re-ceived from the House, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The joint resolution of the House, providing for the adjournment of Congress from December 22 to January 5, was referred to the Committee on Ap-propriations.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill devoting part of the proceeds of public lands and patents to public education.

the proceeds of public lands and patents to public education.

Mr. HELLER's poke in favor of the bill.

Mr. HEAR defended the bill in opposition to Mr. TELLER's suggestions. He thought it unjust to past and futting separations to devote the whole proceeds of the public lands to the needs of one single generation. The interest for the first year was small, to be sure, but in future years, it would increase and be a more considerable fund. Experts on this subject—among others the late Processor Scars—agreed that the bill provided sufficient means to compass its object.

lieved the fund from public lands would be largely sugumented by individual gifts. The establish-ment of colleges was thought necessary to provide rained teachers. Mr. PUGH advocated the bill in a written speech

In subsequent debate Mr. GARLAND supported the bill.

Mr. VEST declored himself an earnest champion of a universal education, but thought it a matter for the State, not the National Government. He claimed to share in this respect the views expressed by the President-elect, General Garilold. While Mr. Vest was speaking, Mr. Educyns went over and spoke to him, and, upon Mr. Vest expressing his willingness to yield the floor, Mr. Educyns said: "The Senator from Missouri yields to me to make an announcement. The ex-President of the United States is in the Chamber, and, after his long absence from the country, I have no doubt many senators would be glad to pay their respects to him. I move that the Senate now take a recess for ten minutes."

GENERAL GRAST IN THE SENATE.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer

GENERAL GRANT IN THE SENATE.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer (Mr. Roll.INS) announced that a recess would be taken for ten minutes. General Grant was seated upon a sofe in the rear of the desks on the Republican side of the Chamber, conversing with several Senators. When the recess was taken he rose and shook hands with the various Senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who gathered around him. A great many people—apparently all who had any means of obtaining access to the flooralso came into the room, and the people in the galleries stood up and leaned over the barriers, crowling one another in their curlosity to see the distinguished visitor.

At 255 the Senate was recalled to order by Pre-

leries stood up and leaned over the barriers, crowding one another in their curiosity to see the distinguished visitor.

At 2:05 the Senate was recalled to order by Presiding Officer ROLLINS, and Mr. VEST resumed his argument against the bill as at present framed.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, expressed views differing from those of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) as to there being any infringement of State rights in his bill.

Mr. MAXEY supported the bill, fully indorsing Mr. Monani, and the desired of interest on the fund being under consideration, Ms. Exroy objected to the payment of 4 per cent, as named in the bill, saying that when the Government could borrow a housand millions of dollars at 3 per cent, it should not allow 4 per cent on any fund.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, and Mr. MAXEY, on the contrary, thought that in view of the destination of the interest, the Government could well afford to pay 4 or even a higher per centage.

Mr. MORGAN spoke in favor of an amendment, proposed to be offered by him, amending the act of 1862 so that the colleges established under it shall maintain schools for the instruction of females in such branches of technical education as are suitable for their sex.

Mr. HOAR claimed that technical education had proved the most expensive of all education, and had been largely rejected in Europe.

Mr. MORGAN opposed to this statement a report on technical education made by Mr. Stetson. He went on to argue that the establishment of technical colors might lead to the employment of large numbers of women in the manufacture, for instance, of Jeway in California, where gold abounds, of silverware and trinkets in Colarado, where silver is produced, in the sampling of colton in the South—a work requiring great deficacy of touch—amid in the improvement of methods of cooking and mirelug. These fields of light, elegant, and useful employment would be opened to women. Technical donation of women, making them independent, would tend to the elevation of both sexes. The pressure for admission of ladu

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

mittee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution providing for a recess of Congress from Wednesday, 22d of December, to Wednesday, 5th

that it appropriated \$50,000,000, or exactly the amount called for by the estimates. It contained a provise that accrued pension due the Indian pensioners shall, in the discretion of the Commissioners shall, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions, be paid in installments. After explaining the provisions of the bill, he made a statement as to the enormous amount of appropriations which was needed to pay the arrearage of pensions. When the bill for the arrears of pensions had been before the House, it had been stated that it would only requires few millions. Up to November 1, 1880, the Government had paid out for arrearges alone \$24,000,000. The average arreage to each of the old pensioners had been found to be \$500. At the date of the report of the Commissioner of Pensions there had been 281,597 claims pending, and the average arrears in each new claim was \$1,100. Supposing that 30 per cent, of those claims would be disallowed, there would still be in round numbers 197,000 arreages to be paid, which at the of \$1,000 each would amount to \$127,050,200, and he wheled to called attention to the further fact that the average age of the pensioners of the Government was only forty-one years. He criticized the present system of paying pensions. Under the present system of paying pensions. Under the present system anybody could get a pension who was willing to take a false oath. The Commissioner had told him that out of the S0,000,000 paid out each year \$1,000,000 was paid out franktierlity, and perhaps more.

Mr. SPARKS defended the act for the payment of arreary of pensions as a simple act of justice to the pensioner.

Mr. BUBBELL, stated that he had not in any way intended to only on show that under the present system the Government was flaide, in carrying out that bill, to salubil to great frauds.

Mr. SPARKS, in further reference to the arrearges bill, stated that it had come from the committee of which the gentleman from Ohio (General Rex I had been chairman.

Mr. SPARKS, in further reference to the arre that it appropriated \$50,000,000, or exactly the amount called for by the estimates. It contained a

Mr. HASKELL denied both the statements. The bill had passed on his motion, The bill was then read by sections for amendents. Mr. KEIFER offered an amendment increasing

M. R.ELFER observed an amondment increasing the fee of examining surgeons from \$1 to \$2. Ruled out on a point of order. Mr. K.ELFER then moved to strike out the pro-viso that a fee of \$1 and no more shall be paid to the examining surgeon. Adopted—yeas, \$9; navs, 74.

The committee in striking out the proviso relative to the fees of examining surgeons was ratified—yeas, 99; mays, 91; and the bill was then passed.

GREETING GRANT.

then passed.

The House then, on motion of Mr. FORT, took a recess for ten minutes to enable the members to greet General U. S. Grant, who at this moment appeared on the floor.

General Grant then, amid applause on the floor and in the galleries, took a position in the space in front of the Speaker's diek, and received the greetings of the members, who were introduced by Speaker Randall. Nearly all the members approached and shook hands with the ex-President, and it was noticed that those who did not were, with very five exceptions. Northern bemoerats.

After the recess Mr. Bl.AND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a substitute which he proposed to offer for the funding bill. It apprapriates of the coin now in the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the laited States falling due during 1890 and 1891, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be coined the maximum amount of silver dollars in the manner now authorized by law, and to pay out such dollars in the redemption of the public debt. Section 2 repeals all laws authorizing or redeeming the interest-bearing debt of the United States!

Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, offered a resolution

United States.]
Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Pacific Railroads to inquire into the alleged mortgage and sale of the unearned land grants by the Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Companies, and to report what legislation is necessary to preserve the interests of the country. Ordered printed in the Record.

n the Record.
The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned.

Bloody Riot Among Students. Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—To night the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania had a cre-mation of the old text-books used by them during the past term. The cremation exercises occurred on the campus on the college grounds, and the students arrived on the spot about half-past nine Mr. TELLER's poke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Ho.Aft defended the bill in opposition to Mr. Tr.L.Ent's suggestions. He thought is unjust to past and future generations to devote the whole proceeds of the public lands to the needs of one single generation. The interest for the first year was small, to be sure, but in future years it would increase and be a more considerable fund. Experts on this subject—among others the late Processor Scars—agreed that the bill provided sufficient means to compass its object.

He referred to the great/achievements of Horace Mann in the spread of colucation, and regarded this bill as in the line of Mann's theories. He believed the fund from public lands would be largely freely and the first provided the fund from public lands would be largely and the subject of the throughout the first provided sufficient means to compass its object.

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being struck on the head with a brick.

Another claims to have been ent across the head with a knife by a student. Ten of the medical students were arrested, and tree of the policemen were sent to the hospital.

The affilir assused interse excitement, in West Philadelphia, and the people in the neighborhood were fearful that the rick would become general and lead to the destruction of property. At midnight matters had calmed down. Outrage on an American Citizen.
PANAMA, Dec. 16.—The Star and Herald says an
American in Ecuador writes us concerning some American in Ecuador writes us concerning some outrages he has received at the hands of some of the authorities in the interior of that country.

While passing the Sala bridge, in Porto Vicio, contained the writes of Managin he was arrested.

capital of the province of Manabi, he was arrested expital of the province of Mandol, he was arrested by the chief of police of the city, whose name was Elise Mendez. His pockets were searched for incendiary documents, and, although none were found on his person, he was straightway borne to portance in his own and in the British mind. It found on his person, he was straightway borne to the Cabildo. Mounted on a horse, which was led by two soldlers, he was carried to prison like any ordinary criminal, notwithstanding his earnest protest that he was an American citizen and innocent of any offense. He was abused most shamefully and placed in prison incommunicado, where he was kept until the Governor saw him and, after hearing his tale, released him. The Jefe Politico recognized the fact of the outrage, as he promised to discharge the chief of police and to make other amends. The American, afraid of his life, left his employment and the town for other and more agreeable quarters. The case has, we are informed, been placed in the hands of the United States Consul at Guayaquil for representation to the General Government.

Piyrsbuno, Pa., Dec. 16.—Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, granted an injunc-tion some time ago against the Pennsylvania Railroad restraining it from interfering with the I-hiladelphia and Reading and Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad Companies in their use of the junction road extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington road extending from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road to the Fennsylvania depot in West Philadelphia. Until the war between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies began it was alleged that the latter company retarded the business of the Baltimore and Ohio and Reading roads by obstructing the tracks with slow-moving freight trains. This was denied, but to-day on application of S. Dickson, of Philadelphia, Judge McKennan granted a rule against the Pennsylvania and Junction Road to showcause why a write of sequestration should not issue against the latter, and attachments against the officers of the latter, because of an alleged attempt in violation of the injunction which had been issued. The rule was made returnable January 17 in Philadelphia.

Cattle with Picuro-Pucumonia.
Fixsurso, L. I., Dec. 16.—Howard Rushmore, inpector of cattle under General Patrick, has

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

WILLIAM WHITNEY, of New Albany, was instantly gilled by a passing rallroad train at Springfield,

hilled by a passing railroad train at Springfield, N. J.

Samuel, Cusningham, a freight conductor, was instantly killed by falling between two cars yesterday on the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

Mes Maggie Emery, of Elkion, Ky., bequeathed \$200,000 in Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock to the Vanderbil University at Nashville.

A Parliamentary opposition cancus was held yesterday in Ottawa, Ont. It is said a manifesto to the people of Camada, in connection with the Camada Pacific Railroad, was under consideration. It is expected to appear in the press throughout the country to-day.

Anviers from Indian Territory isy that two full-blooded indians went to the house of Elias MeVeigh, in Enfants, on Tuesday, and after accepting the hospitalities of Mr. McVeigh shot and tilled him and chopped a hired man named Barrett with an ax, inflicting morial wounds.

The committee of the Board of Trade of San Francisco to consider interoceanic canal affairs has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Ammen on the favorable outlook for a Nicaragua canal; also to Senator Booth, asking him and the California delegation to acids in the fortherance of the project.

mittee on Ways and Meahs, reported a concurrent resolution providing for a recess of Congress from Wednesday, 2d of December, to Wednesday, 5th of January.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 125; nays, 74. The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House, at 1245, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. McMillern in the chair) on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. HUBBRILL, who had charge of the bill, stated

OUR LONDON LETTER.

INAUGURATION OF A LORD MAYOR.

A Brilliant Reception-Who Were Present-Scenes of Pomp and Splendor-The Outgoing Mayor and His Successor-Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Special Correspondence National Republican.

LONDON, Dec. 1.
The last reception of the late Lady Nayoress was held on Friday, November 5, at the "Mansion House," the residence of the Lord Mayor during his year of office. "The Mansion House" is fully as large and much more showy and imposing in style within and without than the presidential mansion at Washington. This edifice was built in 1740, but not inhabited until 1733. The front is ornamented by a Corinthian portice, supported by six fluted columns, having at its base an allegorical sculpture. The cards here the inscription:
"The Lady Mayoress. At Heme. Friday, 5th November, 1880." On the left-hand corner, at the top, was the word, "Adieu," and at the bottom, "Mansien House, London." The guests were met at the entrance by servants in red velvet caps, knee breeches, white slik stockings, and powdered wigs, who showed them into the clonk-rooms. As they entered the reception-rooms they were met by a crier, who took their cards and preceded them into the presence of her ladyship and his lordship, at the same time announcing the name of the guest with a grand bow. Then the handshaking so familiar to the habiture of our "White House" receptions was gone through with, and her ladyship and his lordship smilingly addressed

a few words to each guest who passed them. "My Lord" was in full dress and heavily deco-rated with the seals and chains of office. Lord Truscott is a pleasant, joyial gentleman of about fitty-five years of age. Lady Truscott is a little bit of a suilling, genial woman, and on this occasion was dressed in a salmon-colored satin, trimmed with ruby velvet, and relieved with handsome lace. There was no stiffness or any of that for-mality about her that I had been taught to believe was the outgrowth of English society. On the con-terry, she was very corollal and pleasant. My Lord and Lady stood side by side in a long narrow room or hall lying between the cutrance door and. the Egyptian Hall. This hall separates the various small halls, or ante-rooms, and the grand banquet hall. On either side of the host and hostess, and ranged in rows behind thera, were the officials, in court dress, and among them the mace-bearer, the sword-bearer, the falconer, and trumpeter. The

mace is very massive, and was held aloft by its guardian in proud majesty. The guests passed on INTO THE EXYPTIAN HALL. This hall is so called because it is a fac simile of one by that name described by Vitrarius. It is in this room that the Lord Mayor gives his grand banquets. It is capable of seating four hundred people, is very lofty, and open to the roof. Along either side, or end, are ranged every fifteen feet massive Corinthian pillars, gilded, painted, and fluted, reaching to the cornice. The walls are paneled and niched. Between the panels are rich mirrors, and in each niche a piece of statuary. Some of these marble statues are the work of English artists, viz.: "Egeria," by J. H. Foley, and "Griselda," by Marshall. About £8,000 have been expended upon the statuary of this hall. Music filled the air, and the perfume of flowers, while beautiful and richly dressed ladies and elegantly dressed gentlemen leisurely promonaded up and down the rooms or chatted in little clusters.

TO AN AMERICAN this pleasant, genial assemblage is one of surprise. That formality, that touch me not expression which he has pictured to himself as belonging to the English mobility, is not here. You find yourself, English nobility, is not here. You find yourself, instead, being introduced to everybody, shaking hands with the utmost cordiality, and heartily enjoying yourself. At intervals the band ceased its music, and the company was treated to some well-executed solos and duets, after which dancing was in order. Meanwhile the banquet-room was thrown open, and the guests came and went as they pleased to a bountifully-laden table, and vers waited upon by well-trained sevents. Among the many very pleasant guests present were Mrs. Braddon, the famous novellet, and her husband Dr. Braddon. The Lord Mayor of London receives the snug little sum of £75,000 for his one year of service in presiding over a population of 3,284,530 persons. He is also supplied during his term with his house, plate, servants, and jewels.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The Lord Mayor's show, which takes place annually on the 9th of November, and which marks the period when the old incumbent goes out of office and a new one comes in, is the last of the mar-velous pageants which were wont to mark events in England of the olden time. One by one the grand processions and celebrations of former times h ave been discarded and forgotten, until only this remnant of her former glory remains. The first Lord Mayor's day of which there is any historical account took place in 1226, when Henry III and Queen Eleanor of Provence passed through the City of Westminster. Macaulay says: "The mag-nificence displayed by the first civic magistrate

s his duty when Queen Victoria opens Parliament in person to go before her and present her with the key of the gate of the House of Parlia-ment. But this is only symbolical, for the gate has long since been demolished and has crumbled into dust. The Mayor is the head of the military force of the city, a judge of the crimial court, and presiding officer of the civic courts. On Lord Mayor's day he is conveyed to Westminster to be sworn in before a Baron of Exchequer. The procession is headed by a squad of mounted police, followed by the various fire departments and several military organizations; the children of the district schools and the saller boys; aldermen in für robes, in splendid coaches, with liveri od servants. Councilmen, recorder, chaplain, chamberlain, and bailiffs follow. The swordbearer carrying the sword of state, the scabbard of which is set in pearls, and formerly belonging to Queen Elizabeth; then the mace-boarer, with the great, golden mace, a present to the city of London by Charles I.; followed by the sheriffs in their state coaches, their liveries fairly blazing in gold, forms the foremost of the procession. Then

Lord Truscott, in a richly caparisoned coach, drawn by four horses, and lastly the great coach of State, drawn by six horses, containing the new Lord Mayor, McArthur, clad in a rich velvet gown, his gold chain and badge. This State coach, which is only used annually, is worthy of description. Its appearance is that of a golden chariot, with here and there a gleam of red, and ermanented by elegant paintings on the panels. It was built in 1757, and has outlived "the deacon's one-horse shay." It originally cost £10,065. One hundred pounds sterling are expended annually to keep it in order. Following this grand procession is a London crowd, such as London alone can produce—a gay, laughing, and rollicking crowd; a mixture of young and old, grave and gay, raps and plenty—a crowd over which the police have no control, but before which they are pushed helplessly along. But it is a crowd they are pushed helplessiy along, but it is a rown that means no harm; it is taking its once a year holiday, and all London is there. If your corns are tread upon, or you are crowded and-jostical, you must not complain. Shakspeare wrote in Henry V, "How London town doth pour out her clitzens, the mayor and all his brethren in best sort, with the pichelane swarming at their heels." After the total lattice cornwonies are finished a grand barmitaliation ceremonies are finished a grand ban-puct is given at the Mansion House. The usual unber of guests invited on these State occasions

is nine hundred.
BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Albert Edward, heir to the British throne, born November 9, 18t1, so that Lord Mayor's day berves the double purpose of celebrating the ad-yent of a new mayor and the birth of a prince. At Windsor Castle the bells of St. George's and of At windsor cashs the cens of st. each of the parish church were rung in honor of the prince, and added to the general joy. A royal salute was fired in the "Long Walk," and the Eton College volunteers had a field day at Burnham Beeches. The working men at Sandingham were treated to a substantial dinner, the Prince and Polesce of Wales. The Burke and Brighess of Edin. Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other distinguished guests being present. Windsor Castle is the finest royal residence in the singdom. It is situated twenty-two miles from London, and is the residence of the royal family for the short time during the year that they re-main in London and vicinity. The first building that composes the pile was erected by William the Conqueror. Here several kings have been born. It also contains in its environs the last resting